(Burgos, 1578), is still much more than a bibliographical curiosity (see below, p. 201).

One of the earliest Jewish natural scientists who attained a European reputation in modern times, was Marcus Eliezer Bloch (1723-1799) who, unable to read German until he was nineteen years of age, nevertheless had such a passion for learning that within eight years he was able to take his medical degree at the university of Frankfort-on-Oder. His passion, however, was the study of j&shes. (His collection of specimens, acquired by the Prussian government, was until recently to be seen in the Zoological Museum in Berlin.) In 1781, he began to publish his superbly illustrated *Allgemeine Natur-geschichte der Fische,* which was completed in fifteen years, in twelve volumes. This work, considered to have laid the foundations of the science of ichthyology, for many years remained the standard work on the subject and even to-day may be consulted with profit.

While Bloch was at work in Germany, the wayward Emanuel Mendes da Costa was active in England, where he was considered the greatest living authority on fossils and conchology. The twelve volumes of his correspond-ence with contemporary savants, English and foreign, preserved in the British Museum, is a remarkable monument of eighteenth-century encyclopaedic scholar-ship. The name of Moses Harris, the great English entomologist of the same period, would similarly seem to indicate a Jewish origin. There is no doubt as to

Nathaniel Wallich, the eminent Anglo-Indian botanist, whose best work was accomplished in the first half of the following century and who was father of the marine biologist, George Charles Wallich, one of the founders of deep-sea exploration.

This tradition was carried on by such eminent German botanists as Ferdinand Cohn (whose researches led to